

a pair, the male has the general coloration of *C. griseola*, but the black axillaries of *C. talpacoti* and *C. rufipennis*. The only described species of the latter section which we have not yet succeeded in recognizing is *C. godina*, Bp. (Consp. ii. p. 79) from Bolivia; but the character "uropygio tantum et tectricibus caudæ superioribus purpurascens" seems to preclude the possibility of the present bird belonging to that species. It may also be doubted whether *C. godina* is really distinct from *C. talpacoti*, inasmuch as we possess a specimen marked (with a doubt, however) by Bonaparte himself as *C. godina*, which is certainly only the female of *C. talpacoti*. The latter bird has several times been sent from Bolivia (cf. Bp. Consp. ii. p. 79, and Gray, List of Columbæ, p. 50, 1856); and we have examined specimens of it sent thence by Bridges which are now in the British Museum.

8. *CRAX ERYTHROGNATHA*, sp. nov.

Purpurascens-nigra, ventre imo crissoque albis: cristæ plumis nigris, recurvis: loris nudis: cera et rostro basali rubris: hujus apice flavicante: pedibus in pelle sicca pallide corylinis: long. tota 28·0, alæ 16·0, caudæ 11·0, tarsi 4·5. Fem. mari similis, sed cristæ plumis fasciis minutis albis variegatis.

Hab. Columbia int.

Mus. S.-G.

Obs. Similis *C. alector* et omnino ejusdem formæ sed rostro rubro diversa.

Of this near ally of *C. alector*, Salvin and Godman have recently obtained a pair of "Bogota" skins. As in that species, the female seems to be only distinguishable from the male by her slightly banded crest.

3. On new Species of Warblers in the Collection of the British Museum. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

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(Plate II.)

All the species described in this paper have been added to the national collection during the past year; and as they are of considerable interest, I lose no time in bringing them before the Society. They are from Africa and Madagascar.

APALIS CERVINIVENTRIS, sp. n.

Supra brunneus, uropygio et supracaudalibus vix rufescenti-fulvis: tectricibus alarum dorso concoloribus: remigibus saturate brunneis, dorsi colore extus lavatis: cauda brunnea, obscure undulata: pileo summo nuchaque nigris: facie laterali quoque



1, BÆOCERCA FLAVIVENTRIS.
2, DROMÆOCERCUS BRUNNEUS.

Mintern Bros. imp.

nigra: genis et gula fulvescentibus: plaga magna jugulari nigra: corpore reliquo subtus aurantiaco-fulvo, abdomine medio pallidior: tibiis brunneo lavatis: subalaribus aurantiaco-fulvis: rostro nigro: pedibus brunneis, unguibus flavidis. Long. tot. 4.7, culm. 0.55, alæ 2.0, caudæ 1.85, tarsi 0.85.

Hab. Gold Coast, W. Africa.

The description is taken from a specimen obtained from the Gold Coast. The British Museum contains a second example formerly in my own collection, which I received from Denkera from the native collector Aubinn, who was for some time working for me. This specimen is not in such good condition as the type, being imperfect about the tail; in general coloration, however, it is similar, excepting as regards the throat, which is entirely black, extending onto the fore neck, the sides of the latter being deep orange chestnut. I believe this to be the male bird, and the one described to be the female of a new species of *Apalis*, which is not closely allied to any of the members of the African Sylviidæ at present described.

BÆOCERCA FLAVIVENTRIS, sp. n. (Plate II. fig. 2.)

Supra olivascenti-viridis, tectricibus alarum dorso concoloribus: remigibus et reatricibus brunneis olivascenti-viridi marginatis, primariis extus flavo-limbatis: pileo cinerascenti-brunneo: loris et superciliis distinctis brunnescenti-fulvis: facie laterali brunnescenti-fulva, regione parotica anguste albo striata: genis brunneo maculatis: gutture toto brunnescenti-fulvo: corpore reliquo subtus sulphureo, crisso et subcaudalibus albicantibus: corporis lateribus olivascenti-viridibus: tibiis flavis: subalaribus flavis: remigibus infra cinerascenti-brunneis intus fulvescenti-albo marginatis. Long. tot. 2.9, culm. 0.45, alæ 1.95, caudæ 0.7, tarsus 0.65.

Hab. Gold Coast.

Of the same form as *Bæocerca virens* of Gaboon, but distinguished by its yellow belly, which is white in the Gaboon species. Two specimens collected by Governor Ussher on the Gold Coast were formerly in my own collection, and now form part of that of the British Museum.

DROMÆOCERCUS, gen. n.

Closely allied to *Phlexis*, Hartlaub, but distinguished at once by its pointed and loosely webbed tail-feathers, the webs being separate and distinct, as in an Emu-plume: hence the generic name.

The type is

DROMÆOCERCUS BRUNNEUS, sp. n. (Plate II. fig. 1.)

Supra rufescenti-brunneus, tectricibus alarum dorso concoloribus: remigibus nigricantibus extus sordide rufescentibus: reatricibus saturate brunneis, rachibus nitide nigris: loris rufescentibus: subtus dilutius rufescenti-brunneus: gutture pallidior: subalaribus pectore concoloribus. Long. tot. 5.9, culm. 0.45, alæ 1.95, cauda 2.5, tarsi 0.75.

Hab. Madagascar.

This interesting little Warbler was sent by Mr. A. Kingdon from Madagascar, having been procured by that gentleman during a holiday excursion in the neighbourhood of Antananarivo. The form of this new genus is closely allied to *Phlexis*, of which *P. layardi*, of South Africa, is the type; but it differs in the form of the tail, which is composed of long loose feathers of lax texture with distinctly separated webs, very much as in *Stipiturus* of Australia. The typical specimen was presented to the Museum by Mr. Algernon Peckover, of Wisbech, to whom its discoverer Mr. Kingdon had forwarded it.

4. Notes on British Freshwater Mites. By GEORGE STEWARDSON BRADY, M.D., F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., Professor of Natural History in the College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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(Plates III. and IV.)

Though *Acari* occur pretty abundantly at various depths in the sea, extending, indeed, from the littoral zone to a depth of several fathoms, I am not aware that any species have been recorded as living in fresh water; and it is unfortunate that, in the case of those which form the subject of the present paper, I am not able to say with absolute certainty that they really *lived* in the water whence they were taken. It is just possible, though not (as I think) at all likely, that some of them may be terrestrial species which have been washed accidentally into the lakes or ponds in which I found them. Against this view, however, the perfect preservation of the specimens, and the fact of their belonging to unknown species, must be allowed considerable weight. I hope before long to be able to investigate the matter more closely, and to satisfy myself as to the real habitat of these little creatures.

As regards *Trombidium fuscum*, at any rate, there can be no reasonable doubt: it has been found in so many places and in such abundance as to leave no misgiving as to its aquatic habitat. With this fact placed beyond doubt, and remembering that a closely allied family, the *Hydrachnæ*, occurs in great profusion in fresh water, there need scarcely be much hesitation in accepting as truly aquatic the species which I here venture to describe as new.

The literature of the Acarina is much scattered; and I have had no opportunity of reference to some important papers by Nicolet, Claparède, &c. The generic definitions given by Dugès, on which I chiefly depend, seem to require revision and amplification. At present it is not an easy matter to refer a new species to its proper genus; and it is quite possible that some of those now under consideration may eventually be found to belong to genera other than those to which I have assigned them.